



Module 3 检测卷

(本卷满分 120 分, 100 分钟完卷)

卷 I

第一部分 听力部分

一、听力(25 分)

(一)听句子,选择与其内容相符的选项(听一遍)(每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

- (B) 1. A. Scientists have found water on Mars.
B. Scientists haven't found life on Mars.
C. Scientists haven't discovered water yet.
- (A) 2. A. The earth goes around the sun.
B. The moon goes around the sun.
C. The moon goes around the earth.
- (C) 3. A. Nie Haisheng has been to space.
B. Yang Liwei is the first Chinese astronaut to space.
C. Yang Liwei has been to space.
- (B) 4. A. Scientists have sent messages to us.
B. Scientists have sent satellites to the moon.
C. Scientists have sent some astronauts into space.
- (A) 5. A. We can go online to find some information about space trip.
B. We can go to the library to find some information.
C. We don't know how to use the Internet.

【听力原文】

1. Scientists haven't discovered life on Mars yet.
2. It is known that the earth goes around the sun.
3. Yang Liwei has been to space already.
4. Scientists have sent satellites to the moon already.
5. We can go online to search for information on space trip.

(二)听对话,根据对话内容选出正确答案(听两遍)(每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

- (C) 6. Does the woman know about the space travel?
A. Yes, she has. B. No, she doesn't.
C. Yes, she does.
- (A) 7. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. On the bus. B. In the street.
C. In the museum.
- (B) 8. Is the woman making a model spaceship?
A. Yes, she is. B. No, she isn't.
C. She makes a model spaceship.
- (B) 9. What does the boy want to be when he grows up?
A. He wants to be a scientist.
B. He wants to be an astronaut.
C. He wants to be a model plane maker.
- (B) 10. Where has the man ever been?
A. He has gone to the space station.
B. He has been to the space museum.
C. He has been to the space station.

【听力原文】

6. M: Have you heard of the space travel to the moon?
W: Of course. I know much about it.

7. W: Excuse me, where is the Flight Museum?

M: Get off at the next stop. It's just across the street.

8. W: What are you doing?

M: I am making a model spaceship for the school project.

9. W: Hi, John! You look stronger than before.

M: Yes, you are right. Now I often do exercise. Because I want to be an astronaut when I grow up.

10. W: Have you ever been to the space station?

M: No, I haven't. But I have ever been to the space museum.

(三)听下面一封电子邮件,根据所听到的内容填空,每空一词(听两遍)(每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

Dear Diary,

I've just finished 11. reading a great book at school. It is about the 12. solar system. In this book, it says that 13. astronauts have been to Mars and even to Jupiter(木星). I have 14. never known about that before. In my life, I haven't met any famous people. So I hope to meet a real astronaut. I have 15. written to NASA to ask them for more information. I hope they will write back.

Best wishes!

Mary

【听力原文】

Dear Diary,

I've just finished reading a great book at school. I haven't read anything as good as that for a long time! It is a book about the solar system. It is so good that I've already asked the library to keep the next book for me! In the book, it says that astronauts have been to Mars and even to Jupiter. I've never read that before. I haven't met anyone famous in my life but I hope one day I'll meet a real astronaut. I've written to NASA to ask them for more information about astronauts and space. I hope they will write back. They haven't yet, but I'm sure they will soon.

Best wishes!

Mary

第二部分 笔试部分

二、完形填空(每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

It's not easy to be an astronaut's son. Everybody expects you to be perfect, 16 I'm just a fourteen-year-old kid, and I'm not a special 17 when it comes to math, geography, music, and baseball.

Well, to be honest, I often dream about being some kind of 18 or doing something special—like saving a child from a burning building. One day, my teacher said there would be a Father's Day 19 competition for the whole school. "I 20 we have a winner right here in my class."

After school I walked home, thinking about the essay I would write. "My father is a(n) 21," I would start out. No, I decided I wouldn't do that. The whole country and maybe even the whole world saw my father as an astronaut, but that wasn't 22

I saw him.

23 did I see my father? I saw him sitting with me in the dark when I had a terrible dream. I 24 how he hugged me for hours when my dog Spotty was killed by a car. To me, he wasn't 25 a world-famous astronaut. He was my dad.

My parents and I went to school 26 Thursday evening. There were so many people in the big hall! The third prize was announced and it was not me. I was disappointed. The second prize was announced. It was 27.

I went up to the stage and read what I had written, "My father's son". When I finished, the people 28 and cheered. Dad cleared his throat and put his hand on my shoulder. "Son, this is the 29 moment of my life."

It was the proudest moment of my life, too. Maybe I'll never be a great hero, but it was 30 just to be my father's son.

- (B) 16. A. so B. but C. because D. if

【解析】根据语境可知,前后两个分句之间是转折关系,故用连词 but。

- (C) 17. A. one B. son C. student D. person

【解析】根据下文的 when it comes to math, geography, music, and baseball 可推知,空格处应该用 student。

- (B) 18. A. astronaut B. hero C. dad D. man

【解析】根据下文的 like saving a child from a burning building 可推断,“我”经常做梦想当英雄。故选 B。

- (D) 19. A. speech B. singing C. dancing D. writing

【解析】根据下文的 thinking about the essay I would write 可知,学校要举办写作比赛。

- (D) 20. A. think B. guess C. know D. hope

【解析】老师希望班里能有一位获胜者。故选 D。

- (A) 21. A. astronaut B. engineer C. teacher D. doctor

【解析】根据第一段第一句 "It's not easy to be an astronaut's son." 可知,“我”爸爸是一名宇航员。

- (A) 22. A. the way B. the truth C. the father D. the face

【解析】句意为:“整个国家,可能甚至整个世界把我的父亲看作一位宇航员,但我不这么看他。”A 项符合语境。

- (B) 23. A. What B. How C. When D. Where

【解析】句意为:“我怎样看我的父亲?”how 意为“怎样”,表示方式,符合语境。

- (C) 24. A. felt B. thanked
C. remembered D. noticed

【解析】feel 意为“感觉”;thank 意为“感谢”;remember 意为“记得”;notice 意为“注意到”。根据语境可知选 C。

- (D) 25. A. still B. already C. yet D. just

【解析】根据下文 "He was my dad." 可推知,前句表示“对我来说,他不仅仅是一位世界著名的宇航员”。故选 D。

- (B) 26. A. at B. on C. in D. to

【解析】在具体某天的上午、下午或晚上前用介词 on。

- (A) 27. A. me B. you C. him D. her

【解析】根据下文的 "I went up to the stage and read what I had written..." 可知,“我”得了二等奖。

- (A) 28. A. stood up B. sat up
C. calmed down D. took down

【解析】stand up 意为“站起来”;sit up 意为“坐起来”;calm down 意为“(使)平静”;take down 意为“写下,记下”。A 项符合语境。

- (D) 29. A. best B. luckiest C. happiest D. proudest

【解析】根据下文的 "It was the proudest moment of my life, too." 可知,空格处应该用 proudest (最骄傲的)。

- (C) 30. A. right B. special C. enough D. different

【解析】right 意为“正确的”;special 意为“特殊的”;enough 意为“足够的”;different 意为“不同的”。根据语境可知选 C。

三、阅读理解(每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

A

Scientists always want to know more about the universe. Years ago they knew many things about the moon. They knew how big it was and how far it was from the earth. But they wanted to know more about it. They thought the best way was to send men to the moon.

The moon is about 384,000 kilometres away from the earth. A plane cannot fly to the moon because the air reaches only 240 kilometres away from the earth. But something can fly even when there is no air. That is a rocket.

How does a rocket fly? There is gas in the rocket. When the gas is made very hot inside the rocket, it will rush out of the end of the rocket, so it can make the rocket fly up into the sky.

Rockets can fly far out into space. Rockets with men in them have been to the moon. Several rockets without men in them have flown to another planet much farther away than the moon. One day rockets may be able to go to any place in space.

- (B) 31. Scientists have known _____ the moon is.

A. how long B. how big C. how old D. how tall

【解析】由第一段第三句 "They knew how big it was and how far it was from the earth." 可知选 B。

- (C) 32. How far is it from the air of the earth to the moon?

A. 384,000 kilometres away
B. 240 kilometres away
C. 383,760 kilometres away
D. 384,240 kilometres away

【解析】由第二段中的 "The moon is about 384,000 kilometres away from the earth. A plane cannot fly to the moon because the air reaches only 240 kilometres away from the earth." 可知,月球距离地球 384000 千米,地球上的大气层距离地球 240 千米,故地球的大气层距离月球 $(384000 - 240 =)$ 383760 千米。故选 C。

- (A) 33. Why cannot a plane fly to the moon?

A. Because there is no air above 240 kilometres away from the earth.



- B. Because there is not any gas in the plane.
C. Because the plane must be driven by a man.
D. Because the plane couldn't fly up so high.

【解析】由第二段中的“A plane cannot fly to the moon because the air reaches only 240 kilometres away from the earth.”可知 A 项正确。

- (A) 34. The hot gas in the rocket is used for _____.

- A. making the rocket fly up
B. keeping the men in it warm
C. cooking food
D. making the rocket weigh enough

【解析】由第三段中的“...so it can make the rocket fly up into the sky.”可知 A 项为正确答案。

- (D) 35. Some day rockets may be able to go to any place _____.

- A. in the sky B. in the world
C. in the sea D. in the universe

【解析】由最后一段最后一句“One day rockets may be able to go to any place in space.”可知选 D。any place in space 相当于 any place in the universe。

B

Is there intelligent (有智力的) life on other planets? For years, scientists said “no.” or “we don't know.” But today this is changing. Seth Shostak and Alexandra Barnett are astronomers (天文学家). They believe intelligent life exists (存在) somewhere in the universe. They also think we will soon contact them.

Why do Shostak and Barnett think intelligent life exists on other planets? The first reason is time. Scientists believe the universe is about 12 billion years old. “This is long enough for other planets to have intelligent life,” say Shostak and Barnett. The second reason is size—the universe is huge. “Tools like the Hubble Telescope (哈勃望远镜) have shown that there are at least 100 billion galaxies,” says Shostak. “And our galaxy, the Milky Way, has at least 100 billion stars. Some planets going around these stars might be similar to the earth.”

In the past, it was hard to look for signs of intelligent life in the universe. But now, powerful telescopes (高倍望远镜) allow scientists to discover smaller planets—the size of Mars or the earth—in other solar systems. These planets might have intelligent life.

Have beings from space already visited the earth? “Probably not,” says Shostak. “It's a long way away. However, intelligent beings may contact us in other way, such as radio signals (信号). In fact, they may be trying to communicate with us now, but we don't have the right tools to receive their messages. However, this is changing. By 2025, we could make contact with other life forms in our universe and we might help each other.”

- (A) 36. Seth Shostak and Alexandra Barnett are _____.

- A. astronomers B. farmers
C. singers D. drivers

【解析】根据第一段第四句“Seth Shostak and Alexandra Barnett are astronomers (天文学家).”可知选 A。

- (C) 37. What is the main idea of Paragraph 2?

- A. The age and size of the earth.
B. Something about the Milky Way.
C. The reasons why intelligent life might exist.
D. The earth is the only planet with intelligent life.

【解析】根据第二段第一句“Why do Shostak and Barnett think intelligent life exists on other planets?”可推知,本段主要讲述了其他星球上存在生命的原因。

- (B) 38. Why was it hard to look for signs of intelligent life in the universe in the past?

- A. There were not any smaller planets.
B. There were not any powerful telescopes.
C. The astronomers were not interested in them.
D. The Milky Way didn't exist at that time.

【解析】根据第三段第二句“But now, powerful telescopes (高倍望远镜) allow scientists to discover smaller planets...”可知选 B。

- (B) 39. Why haven't beings from space visited us yet according to Shostak?

- A. Because they're afraid of us.
B. Because it's a long way away.
C. Because they don't want to see us.
D. Because they don't know how to use radio signals.

【解析】根据第四段中的“It's a long way away.”可知选 B。

- (D) 40. What does the underlined phrase “life forms” in the last paragraph mean?

- A. Messages. B. Tools.
C. Radio signals. D. Intelligent beings.

【解析】根据第一段最后两句“They believe intelligent life exists (存在) somewhere in the universe. They also think we will soon contact them.”及第四段内容可推断,life forms 指的是 intelligent life/beings。故选 D。

C

In the universe, as we know, there is the sun, the moon, the earth and many stars. Through our geography lessons, we know the earth goes around the sun, and the moon goes around the earth. We have day and night because the earth keeps turning all the time. When our part of the earth turns to the sun, it is day. When our part of the earth turns away from the sun, it is night.

Just because the moon is closer to the earth than the sun, it looks much bigger than the sun. Big things will look smaller when they are farther, and small things will look bigger when they are nearer.

The sun is bright enough to give out very strong light. The moon can't give any light at all, but it looks quite bright, too. Why? In fact, the light from the moon comes from the sun. The moon looks much bigger and brighter than the stars. But actually (事实上) the stars are much bigger and brighter than the moon. They look smaller than the moon because they are farther away from the earth.

There are still many other planets in the universe. But of all these planets, only on the earth there are living things and people can only live on the earth, too. At 9:00 am on October 15th, 2003, Chinese astronaut Yang Liwei was sent up to space. He stayed there for 21 hours. It was the first time for Chinese to get into space.

- (D) 41. We find the sun is _____ than the moon because it is _____ us.
A. bigger; farther from B. smaller; closer to
C. bigger; closer to D. smaller; farther from

【解析】由第二段第一句可知,太阳看上去比月亮小是因为它离我们远。

- (B) 42. When our part of the earth turns away from the sun, the other part of the earth is _____.
A. night B. day C. evening D. Sunday

【解析】由第一段最后一句可知,地球朝着太阳时是白天,背对着太阳时是黑夜。当我们这一部分背对着太阳时,另一部分是白天,故选 B。

- (A) 43. People can only live on the _____.
A. earth B. Mars C. moon D. sun

【解析】由常识可知选 A。

- (B) 44. When did the first pilot from our country return to the earth?
A. On November 15th, 2002.
B. On October 16th, 2003.
C. On May 15th, 2004.
D. On October 15th, 2003.

【解析】由文章的最后一段可知,杨利伟是 2003 年 10 月 15 号进入太空的,21 个小时后返回地面。故选 B。

- (A) 45. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
A. The moon goes around the earth, and it can't give out any light at all.
B. The moon goes around the sun, and its light is from the sun.
C. The earth moves around the moon, and people can live only on the earth.
D. Of all the planets, only the earth moves around the sun.

【解析】根据文章内容可知,月球围着地球转,并且自身不会发光。

卷 II

四、词汇运用(每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

A. 用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空。每词限用一次,每空限填一词。

possible reach environment communicate group

46. If you don't get up early, you'll not reach there on time.
47. Mr Green divided the students into six groups.
48. The students and teachers of a green school are careful about the environment.
49. I knew it was impossible for me to go to work on time when

I missed the last bus.

50. —Do you know how animals communicate with humans?

—Of course, by sound.

B. 根据短文内容和所给中文提示,在空白处写出单词的正确形式。每空限填一词。

It is the year 2050 now. Tom and I want to 51. visit (参观) Mars. It is a 52. planet (行星) far away from ours—the earth.

Our 53. spaceship (宇宙飞船) flew for two weeks to get to Mars. When we 54. reached/arrived (到达), we opened the door of the spaceship and looked out. The 55. weather (天气) there was sunny and hot. We saw an alien (外星人) 56. behind (在……后面) a tree. He is very tall and big and has 57. brown (棕色的) hair. “Help me!” shouted the alien. Then we saw some monsters (怪兽) running after 58. another (另一个) alien from the house near a tree. They wanted to kill him. So we had to run away 59. quickly (迅速地)! We both moved to the spaceship and jumped in. We also took the alien into our spaceship and 60. saved (救) him. What an exciting day!

五、语法填空(每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入一个适当的词,或填入括号中所给单词的正确形式。

(2015·浙江义乌) Plenty of people dream of going to Mars (火星). 61. But different from those people, 13-year-old Alyssa Carson has been working 62. happily (happy) for that dream since the age of 4, according to a new report which 63. was made (make) by the BBC not long ago.

Alyssa tells the BBC, “I hope 64. to go (go) to Mars because it is a place that no one has been to before. I want to take that first step.” According to the BBC, she 65. has attended (attend) USA's three world space camps so far.

Her father, Bert Carson, tells the BBC that Alyssa plans to be on the first long journey to Mars, which is expected to take place in 66. the year of 2033. “We are proud 67. of her,” he says. “We have the next eighteen 68. years (year) planned out.” One of those plans is Alyssa attending the International Space University.

Of course, Alyssa's dream could come with 69. bigger (big) sacrifices (牺牲) than others. If Alyssa goes to Mars, maybe 70. it is very difficult for her to return to Earth. Still, her father says, “If that's the only choice she has, she still wants to go.” Alyssa agrees.

六、任务型阅读(每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

根据短文内容,回答下列问题。

What was living in the ISS like?

Living in space is common to astronauts. But what if it is a task of nearly a year?

US astronaut Scott Kelly was in the International Space Station (ISS) for 340 days. It is the longest time a US astronaut has spent in space at a time. Kelly's stay is part of the Twins (双胞胎) Study. When Scott Kelly spent nearly a year in the ISS, his twin brother Mark Kelly lived on Earth. They gave scientists more ways to study human space flight.



Usually living in the ISS for such a long time is boring. Was it the same for Kelly? Let's take a look.

Good morning, everyone!

It's time to enjoy a sunrise. But for Kelly, it was one of the 16 sunrises he saw each day in the ISS. Isn't that cool?

Work comes first.

During his stay, Kelly and his partners did about 400 science experiments. One of them was about planting vegetables. And they did it! Growing vegetables will be helpful for longer space journeys.



Moving with microgravity (微重力)

As we all know, space is a place with microgravity, which influences human bodies. So Kelly did exercise more than 700 hours in the ISS. That is about two hours of exercise a day. Microgravity also makes some easy things difficult. Kelly often slept in a sleeping bag, or his arms would float (飘浮) in front of him all the time.

Boring? Why not do something for fun?

Kelly loved taking photos from space and sharing them with the world online. Even President Obama is his fan. Under one of his photos, Obama wrote, "Hey, loving the photos. Do you ever look out of the window and just freak out (吓坏了)?" "I don't freak out about anything, Mr President. Except getting a question from you." Kelly replied.

71. How long did Kelly stay in the ISS?

For 340 days.

72. Why did scientists start the Twins Study?

Because they gave scientists more ways to study human space flight.

73. What did Kelly have to do because of microgravity?

He often slept in a sleeping bag, or his arms would float in front of him all the time.

74. Did President Obama enjoy Kelly's photos?

Yes, he did.

75. What was Kelly's life in the ISS like? Why? (Give one example.)

Kelly's life in the ISS was interesting and busy. For example, Kelly and his partners did about 400 science experiments and he could take photos from the space.

七、书面表达(20分)

假设你是李华,最近你们班举行了一次班会,班会的主题是:太空探险的意义。请结合下表内容,给校报用英语写一篇文章,客观地介绍讨论的情况并表达你自己的观点。

| 一些同学赞同 | 一些同学反对 | 你自己的观点 |
|-----------|----------|--------|
| 获得新的知识 | 耗资巨大 | …… |
| 从太空取得新资源 | 宇航员的安全问题 | |
| 扩大人类的生存空间 | | |

注意:1. 字数:80~120。

2. 标题与开头已给出,不计入总词数。

提示:astronaut 宇航员 resource 资源

【范文】

Outer Space Explorations, YES or NO?

We had an argument over whether it was necessary to carry out outer space explorations at a class meeting the other day.

Some of us thought it was important to research the outer space because, first of all, people can get a better understanding of the outer space. Second, we can find new resources for human use. Third, this exploration can possibly bring about new living space for human beings.

However, others think very differently. They said this kind of exploration cost too much money. Besides, it is very dangerous for astronauts to do such work.

In my opinion, people should research the outer space and such explorations into the outer space are worth trying out.